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PEKING'S FURTHER GESTURE

Willing To Confer Immediately To Iron Out Difficulties

COMMENT

Disclosure that a price freeze order is imminent in the United States with the intention of rolling back prices in general to the levels of January 1 provokes a question of high local import: When is action being taken to curb the activities of black-market manipulators?

Ironically enough, American reprisals designed against Communist China, but including Hongkong in the sphere of trade embargo, are the direct cause of soaring prices within the Colony. That as a possibility did not apparently occur to, or at least influence, the wielders of policy in Washington, but the facts should be the serious concern of the local authorities.

Part of the trouble has been blatantly predatory, the deliberate creation of an atmosphere of short supply by the cornering of stocks. Part has been operative in the retail market, result of fears that no replenishment of stocks can be guaranteed. American commodities, in the nature of medicines, canned goods and such vital war materials as coffee, have, of course, led the field in increased prices, but the trend has inevitably caught up with goods from other countries, with disastrous effect on the pockets of the white collar community.

Government, we are aware, has not entirely ignored the mischief. The Director of Commerce and Industry, Mr A. G. Clarke, was quickly flown to England in quest of alternative sources of supply and is now in the United States conferring with officials of the Commerce Department, seeking for modification of the trade embargo affecting essential goods.

What is lacking is action here, and the situation demands reconsideration. An upsurge of prices, even when unwarranted, is the most difficult thing to break down in these hectic political days except by the exercise of price control machinery which we happen to have in full working order. It would be more effective if it were put into motion.

An Attempt To Spike U.S. Allegations Of "Trick"

Lake Success, Jan. 24.

Informed sources have confirmed that Communist China has sent another message to the United Nations on problems of Asia and the Far East.

A spokesman for the Indian delegation said the message was "very important." He added: "Things are now moving at dramatic speed."

ATTLEE TAKES ON BEVIN TASK

London, Jan. 24.

Doctors were anxious tonight about the condition of Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, who has been stricken with pneumonia.

They reported that he was "holding his own" against the attack—a patch on one lung—but his poor general health made his new illness serious.

Mr Bevin, two months' short of 70, fell victim yesterday to the prevailing influenza epidemic. Pneumonia developed overnight. His chief medical adviser visited him three times today and ordered a professional nurse to be called in.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, personally took over active direction of foreign affairs during the crucial negotiations concerning Communist China.

Mr Attlee received the American Ambassador, Mr Walter Gifford, tonight, presumably to discuss the United States-British split on the China question. Mr Gifford would ordinarily have been received by Mr Bevin, but the 69-year-old Foreign Minister was so ill at his home that his doctors decided it would not be advisable to move him to hospital.

It was learned that Mr Attlee will take over Mr Bevin's top duties in the Foreign Office since it is feared the Foreign Secretary will not be able to return to his job for weeks—and at a time when foreign relations are at a most delicate stage.—Reuter and United Press.

U.S. LIKELY TO AID INDIA

Washington, Jan. 24.

Mr Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, today described the United States as sympathetic to a request of the Indian Government for two million tons of American wheat.

He said that the Government here was working on a programme to be put before Congress.

Asked whether the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's, opposition to American policy on Korea was hurting his chances of obtaining Congressional approval of wheat funds, Mr Acheson said that he thought he had better not comment.—Reuter.

Informed sources said Red China expressed willingness to negotiate immediately with the Western powers on a settlement of the Korean war and other Far Eastern problems.

The chief point of the new message was a wish to confer with the United States and other nations at once to iron out difficulties holding up the cease-fire.

Western observers viewed the new Peking message as an obvious move to counter American-led pressure for the United Nations General Assembly to condemn Communist China as an aggressor. The full contents of the new message are not definitely known, but highly placed informants said the message made the Chinese Communist position appear more favourable to a solution of the Far Eastern crisis than earlier communications from Mao Tse-tung's government.

It is regarded as an attempt to spike the American contention that the Chinese Reds have been using their messages to India as a "trick" to delay the United Nations' declaration that the Peking regime is an aggressor unwilling to talk peace.

The Peking message is also said to offer clarification of the Chinese Communist position regarding a cease-fire in Korea, but no details concerning this could be learned.

The further message of the Chinese Communist Government

was received by the Indian delegation via New Delhi this afternoon.

An Indian delegation spokesman said that copies had apparently been received also by the Prime Ministers of Britain, France and Canada.

The message arrived at the Indian delegation's office two hours before the 12 Asian and Arab nations were to meet to concert their plans to move their second revised resolution in the Political Committee.

Immediately after Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, the chief Indian delegate, received the "decoded" message, he asked the other Asian and Arab delegations to meet at Lake Success in advance of the Political Committee meeting to study the new communication.

Indian delegation sources said that Sir Benegal probably also communicate the contents of the message to the Political Committee.—United Press and Reuter.

Challenge To Olo Custom?

Canberra, Jan. 24.

The Australian Government is campaigning against waste of time among civil servants by seeking to eliminate:

- Late arrivals and early departures;
- Newspaper reading during office hours;
- Protracted tea breaks;
- Outside trips during office hours; and
- Long personal chats.—Reuter.

WINTER AS AN ALLY

Washington, Jan. 24.

The Korean winter might be the strong ally which holds the Communist enemy there in check, giving General Douglas MacArthur's divisions time to build up to normal strength, next spring, a high Army officer suggested today.

Asked why the military here, and in Korea appeared to be taking a more optimistic view of the war, he replied: "Winter is fighting for us."

He said that battlefield checks show an increasing mortality among enemy troops from the bitter weather of Korea, a rate great enough to have significant military importance.

The reports of high casualty rates among the enemy because of the weather suggested that this might provide the necessary balance and time needed until the United Nations forces can be replenished.—Reuter.

45,000 Cut Off By Alps Avalanches

London, Jan. 24.

Avalanches began rolling down today in the Allgau Alps, on the Austrian-German border, as the temperature rose, a Reuter cable reported from Augsburg.

Weather stations in Bavaria said that several avalanches had crashed from the steep slopes at the Austrian end of the valley near the village, without causing damage.

The latest unofficial avalanche death toll for Austria was 122 killed, with about 20 people missing. In Switzerland the figure was 75 and in Italy 24.

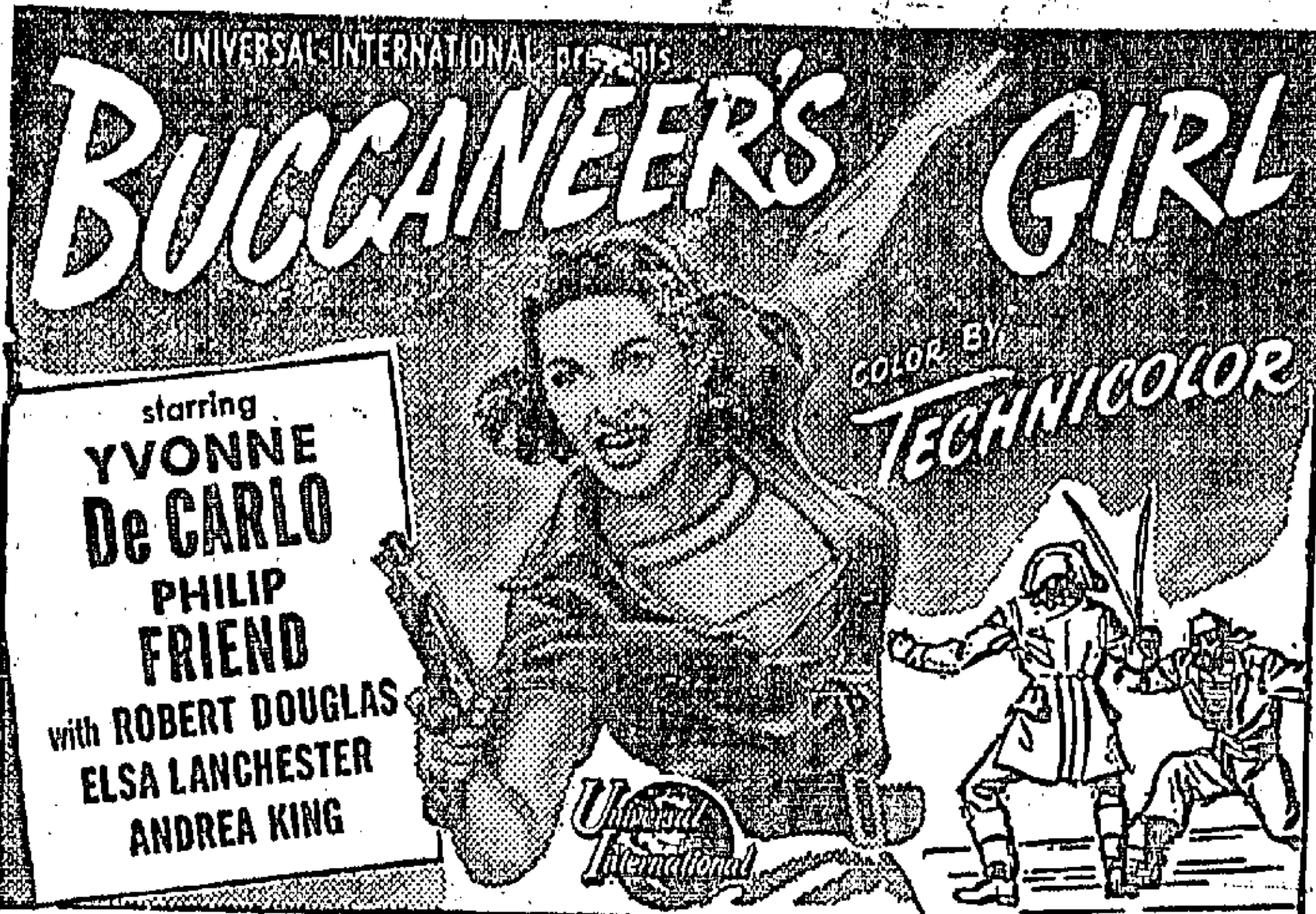
Reports from Klagenfurt, Austria, said British soldiers and Austrian gendarmes, climbing steep, dangerous crags through deep snow, have reached the winter camp of the Pörr Company workers near the Pasterze Glacier on the Gross Glockner. They took landings and medical supplies, a radio receiver and cigarettes for the 120

workers marooned in the camp for five days.

At least 45,000 people, including many foreign tourists, are still cut off in the Austrian Tyrol, according to reports from Innsbruck. In Innsbruck itself, now threatened with floods from blocked mountain streams as well as fresh avalanches, the authorities have issued a new warning about the danger of epidemics. The people there have been melting snow for drinking water since the week-end avalanches destroyed the waterworks.—Reuter.

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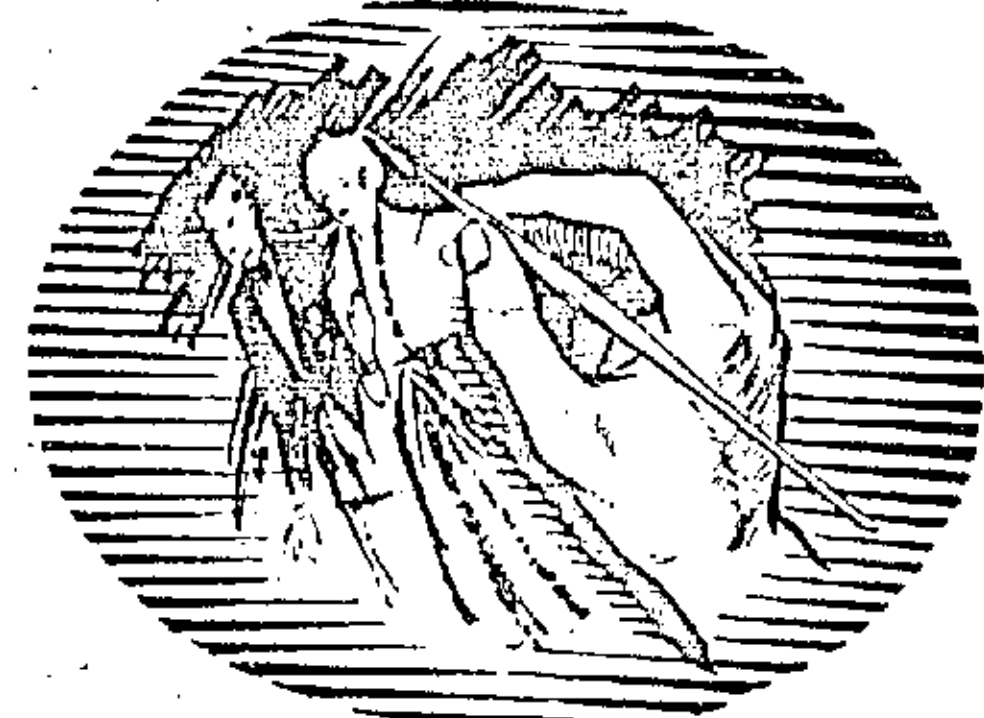
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CHILD MODEL—Displaying a poise far beyond her four-and-a-half years, little Gina Weissand models a child's coat at a fashion show on Regent Street, in London. It's difficult to know if the onlookers are admiring the coat or the child displaying it.

NEHRU'S CRITICISM OF U.S. AROUSES INTEREST IN STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, Jan. 24.

The Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's, criticism of America's China policy aroused immediate and intense interest at the State Department today.

His statements were regarded as likely to cause further delay in United Nations action on the United States demand that Communist China be branded as an aggressor in Korea.

Press reports of the speech were rushed to the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, and his leading advisers.

Mr Nehru was broadcasting from New Delhi and declared that the proposal to name Communist China as the aggressor in Korea could not possibly lead to peace.

"It can only lead to an intensification of the conflicts and it might, perhaps, close the door to any attempt at a solution by negotiation," he warned.

It was a tremendous responsibility for any person to take such a step. At no time should this door be closed, for, "if we close it, we also close the door to a civilised approach to any problem."

Mr Nehru called on the Powers concerned to get together to discuss Far Eastern problems instead of talking at each other across thousands of miles.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

There was a great opportunity of turning the tide of events not only away from war but in the direction of enduring peace, he said in appealing to the great nations of the West to "cross this doorstep of opportunity."

To the Asian countries he expressed the hope that they would stand by the methods of peace whatever happened.

The Indian Premier, who returned to New Delhi two days ago after visiting London and Paris, said: "I am convinced there is an overwhelming desire for peace all over the world whether in the East or West."

"My visit to the Western countries convinced me of this. Information I have received from our Ambassador in Peking has also convinced me that the People's Government of China is eager to have

negotiations for a settlement of the Korean and other problems of the Far East.

TEMPER OF PEACE

"Their reply to the resolutions of the Political Committee of the United Nations, embodying certain principles, was considered by some people as a rejection of those principles."

"After the closest scrutiny, I was totally unable to understand this criticism. That reply was partial acceptance of those principles and certain further suggestions were made which were obviously meant to be discussed."

"Subsequent to this, further clarification has come from the Chinese Government and this has made it even more clear that they are desirous of negotiations for peace in the Far East."

"It is easy to argue about words and phrases and such argument can continue indefinitely. But the occasion demands the highest statesmanship and approach to these vital problems in the temper of peace and friendliness."

"It is clear to me that enough has been said on both sides for negotiation in a conference to be the next fruitful step. The time has come, therefore, for the representatives of the powers concerned to meet together and discuss these problems instead of talking at each other across thousands of miles."

APPEAL TO WEST

"If the problem of the Far East is tackled with success, this will itself remove the great tension that exists today all over the world and it will be easier to deal with the problems of Asia and Europe."

Mr Nehru continued: "I would appeal to the great nations of the West, who are repositories of that magnificent culture which we have admired and whose astonishing scientific and technical achievements have opened out a new era for mankind, to cross this doorstep of opportunity in search of peace."

The world was facing a great challenge to civilisation, Mr Nehru said. Sharp debates were going on at Lake Success on this issue and earnest men were arguing with each other as to what should be done.

He had no doubt at all that they, as well as the countries they represented, desired to avoid war and yet, in the passions of the moment, many things were said and done which might lead to that very war which all sought to avoid.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S EXPORTS TO RED CHINA

Frankfurt, Jan. 24.

Thousands of tons of vital steel and iron goods were shipped from western Germany to Communist China during the last year, official German trade statistics revealed on Wednesday.

Foreign trade sources said this might be only a fraction of German goods shipped to China, since much more may have been routed as trans-shipments through Western European countries or Communist Eastern Germany.

Official statistics showed that in the first 11 months of 1950—the latest figure available—West German exports to China totalled \$8,953,000 against imports worth \$10,499,000. Despite the Korean war, both import and export figures revealed a sharp increase in trade in October and November.—United Press.

BIG THREE'S REPLY TO SOVIET

Ready For Conference If Russia Lifts Agenda Barriers

DRASTIC SECURITY TIGHTENING

Heidelberg, Jan. 24.

The United States Army has ordered a drastic tightening of security throughout its command in Germany, primarily to defeat German agents of the Soviet and Czech Intelligence Services.

The agents are mainly amateurs recruited with promises of easy money, by threats against relatives living behind the Iron Curtain, by the promise of adventure, or by romantic entanglements.

Few of those so far rounded up have been avowed Communists. United States Intelligence officers believe that West Germany's hard-boiled Communist professionals are waiting in the background for orders from Moscow to launch waves of sabotage and terrorism.

American agents say that the Soviet and Czech Intelligence Services are using the "saturation" method of espionage, in which scores of men and women, most of them comparatively inept, lay their hands on every scrap of information available.

This mass of information is then sent to Prague and Moscow for interpretation and evaluation by experts.

The list of United States Army headquarters staff approved to handle secret documents has been cut. Officers having custody of important papers may not remove them from the headquarters compound. Exterior and interior security patrols have been strengthened and the Army's counter-intelligence corps is being reinforced.

Army public information officers, once full of candour, have suddenly developed the utmost reticence in commenting on anything except official announcements and routine matters. Officers generally, sources here say, have been given the order: "Button your lips."—Reuter.

Preliminary Conference Suggested

London, Jan. 24.

Britain, France and the United States have agreed to a "Big Four" conference if Russia lifts the bar to a discussion of "all problems likely to threaten world peace," it was disclosed today.

Russia has so far stipulated that the sole subjects of the conference would be German demilitarisation and other German problems—a move aimed against Western plans for raising German units for European defence.

The replies also asked that Russia should permit a preliminary conference of the representatives of the four Powers to determine which problems should be included on the agenda and in what order.

This conference should be permitted some discussion of the substance of the issues involved, but it would not attempt to arrive at solutions of the problems, "this function being reserved for the Ministers themselves."

The British note repeated that Britain could "in no circumstances" accept the Prague proposals on Germany as a limitation upon, or the basis for, the discussions.

It said, "His Majesty's Government wish to emphasise, as was stated in their note of December 22, that the tension which exists in the world today does not arise from the German problem."

"A discussion limited to the questions proposed by the Soviet Government, therefore, would be inadequate and unreal."

The British note also pointed out that Britain's earlier note of December 22 had proposed that representatives of the "Big Four" should meet and examine international problems "with a view to finding a mutually acceptable basis for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the four

countries, and to recommend to their Governments a suitable agenda."

PARIS SUGGESTED

It added that these representatives would "need to give some consideration to the questions and problems involved in order to determine their formulation for inclusion in the agenda, as well as the order in which they would appear, so that the mutually acceptable basis referred to could be established."

The reply added that as regards a meeting place for the preliminary conference, the British Government were prepared to agree on Paris.

"His Majesty's Government renew their proposal of December 22 and hope that the Soviet Government is prepared to discuss the elimination of the principal causes of present international tensions, and that it will accordingly agree on the points mentioned above", the British note said.

READY TO SET DATE

"If the Soviet Government does agree, His Majesty's Government, for their part, are ready to set, in agreement with the Governments of the United States, France and the Soviet Union, the date of the exploratory meeting of representatives."

The Prague proposals, put forward by a meeting of East European Foreign Ministers, called for a ban on German remilitarisation, measures to prevent a build-up of Germany's war potential, immediate conclusion of a peace treaty with a united Germany and the withdrawal of all occupation forces one year after the treaty is signed.—Reuter.

"Point Four" Assistance

Washington, Jan. 24.

The State Department today announced that it had concluded a "Point Four" agreement for American technical assistance to the independent kingdom of Nepal and would undertake an immediate mineral survey project requested by that Government.

The mineral survey will be but one phase of technical assistance to be provided Nepal within the framework of the Point Four agreement.

The Department said the U.S. Department of the Interior mining expert, Robert Sanford, is in New Delhi awaiting transportation to Kathmandu.—United Press.

Japanese Bid For U.S. Capital

Washington, Jan. 24.

Government officials said today that Hisato Ichimada, Governor of the Bank of Japan, had disclosed in his preliminary talks here that one of the principal aims of his trip to the United States is to try to interest more private American capital in investing in Japan.

While in Washington, Mr. Ichimada is concerned principally with discussions of governmental and financial structures. His main opportunity to discuss private American investment in Japan will come when he goes to New York on February 2 for a 12-day stay.

American officials said they thought Ichimada and his arguments would be well received by New York financiers because the "climate" for private investment in Japan is considered to be much more favourable than in any other Asian country. They pointed out that two factors are regarded by United States businessmen and officials as making Japan a relatively good spot for private investment:

1. The existence of a "foreign investment board" which screens applications for outside investment to make certain that conditions are such as to ensure a fair profit which can be converted into foreign currency.

2. The Japanese law which provides that in the event the government should find it necessary to expropriate private foreign investments the owners would be reimbursed the full value in foreign currency.

When he goes to New York, Ichimada hopes to see officials in the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank of New York, J. P. Morgan & Company, Irving Trust Company and Chemical Bank and Trust Company.

Officials here said Ichimada had explained to them that Japan's primary need in the line of foreign investment was for the purpose of modernising industrial plants and increasing the electric power output. Ichimada spent today conferring with the authorities of the Federal Reserve Bank.—United Press.

Copra Offers

New York, Jan. 24.

Sellers offered copra for nearby shipment at \$260 per short ton, C.I.F. the Pacific Coast. There were no takers. In coconut oil, all positions were offered at 19½ cents a pound, F.O.B. mills.—United Press.



SESSION IN THE SUN—Dancer Pat Zerby enjoys the sunshine at a resort near Las Vegas. She must have known the weather would be good because Pat couldn't wear that outfit at most places these days.

Fund For Refugees Was A Fake

New York, Jan. 24.

New York police have arrested five men for soliciting contributions to a fund for refugees in Israel, which the police said was a fake.

The Attorney General, Mr. Frank S. Hogan, said that the group, describing itself as the Holzberg Associates, collected \$13,000 for the "charity," which it called the Roosevelt Youth Centre, Incorporated. The money was supposed to be used for building a home for refugee youths in Israel.

But the Jewish Agency for Palestine knew nothing of the proposed home, the District Attorney added, and the City Welfare Department, which issued licences for public collections, had no record of the Roosevelt Youth Centre.

Mr. Hogan added that the group also sought funds for two legitimate organisations but that it turned over only 15 to 20 percent of the proceeds to the beneficiaries.

Mr. Hogan said that the police were seeking a rabbi who was alleged to have received \$1,000 for the Youth Centre from the Holzbergs.—Reuter.



A HAPPY MOMENT—A little Jewish immigrant boy smiles with delight as his mother offers him a doll during the festival of Chanuka in Jerusalem. The boy and his mother are among many new Israeli immigrants living in tents nearby.

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JIMMY HANLEY
DIRK BOGARDE
ROBERT FLEMING

THE BLUE LAMP



BACK TO FREEDOM—Two Greek youths, held in Yugoslavia for more than two years, kiss the soil of their native land after crossing the border at Evoznoi. They were returned to Greece in accordance with the repatriation plan for children abducted by Greek Communists during the Civil War, and held in Yugoslavia.

Peking Plan Offers Hope

Manila, Jan. 25.
The counter-proposal of Communist China to the United Nations' cease-fire plan should be carefully considered by the Allied countries because it offers hope for settlement of the Korean war without further expansion of the conflict. Mr. Henri Fast, head of the United Nations Public Information Commission in the Far East, declared on his arrival here by air from Hongkong.

Mr. Fast plans to open a United Nations information centre in Manila so that the Filipino people could be kept better informed of developments in the world organisation.

He will also invite non-governmental organisations and the United Nations Association of the Philippines to send representatives to a regional conference in Indonesia in July.—United Press.

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Dutch Cabinet Resigns Over New Guinea Issue

The Hague, Jan. 24.

The Coalition Cabinet of Premier Willem Drees resigned on Wednesday following two adverse votes in the lower Chamber on its policy regarding Dutch New Guinea.

The Drees Cabinet, formed after the August 1948 general election, was a coalition of Catholics and Socialists, with one Liberal—Foreign Minister D. U. Stikker—one Christian Historical and several non-partisan Ministers.—United Press.

The Hague, Jan. 24.
The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Dirk Stikker's, resignation today will also mean his resignation as Chairman of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation in Paris, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

The resignation of the Cabinet came after it had survived four no-confidence motions in the Second Chamber. Formed in July, 1948, on a coalition basis, it included members of the Socialist, Catholic, Freedom and Democracy (Liberals) and Christian Historical Parties.

The downfall followed a crisis arising from a motion by the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, and the leader of the Freedom Party, Mr. P. J. Oud, expressing no confidence in the "unconstitutional" policy of the Government in its offer of settlement to Indonesia over the political status of Western New Guinea.

After the Foreign Minister had announced that he would resign if his own Freedom Party voted for the motion, Mr. Oud attacked the whole Government

by saying that it was "weak and tired and no longer able to cope with its problems."

When Mr. Oud's critical motion was defeated by 66 votes to 26, Dr. Stikker announced that he would resign.

The Cabinet then decided at a brief emergency meeting in the Parliamentary building to resign as well.

PREMIER'S SPEECH

Two highlights of the Prime Minister, Dr. Willem Drees', fighting speech on the no-confidence motion were his vigorous defence of Dr. Stikker and his sharp rebuke to Mr. Oud. He first pointed out that Dr. Stikker had "given his country great prestige abroad" and ill deserved such a "rash attack" by a fellow Party Member.

He then declared that Mr. Oud's conduct was "beneath the dignity of the Chamber and of Mr. Oud."

For the first time in Dutch Parliamentary history, an ordinary public session was broadcast in view of the intense interest in the debate all over the country.

All parties felt tonight that it would be difficult to find an alternative administration to replace that of Dr. Drees.

They believed he would almost certainly carry out his programme—due to start this week—of visits to European countries and the United States to discuss the distribution of strategic raw materials.

Dr. Stikker's resignation followed the dismissal yesterday of General Hendrik Kruls, the Chief of the General Staff, who had been fighting for longer conscription and a bigger army.

The Deputy Army Chief of Staff, General M.R.H. Calmeijer, resigned following General Kruls' dismissal.—Reuter.

REDS PULL BACK IN KOREA

Tokyo, Jan. 25.

The main Communist forces in the mountains of Central Korea have made a general withdrawal along a broad front leaving a no-man's-land up to 20 miles wide, according to front despatches today.

Allied patrols ranged far north of their defence line on Wednesday. They found no single enemy anywhere. Neither did the air scouts.

United Press correspondent William Chapman reported it had become plain that the Reds had pulled back for their own reasons.

One tank-led task force fought its way northward beyond Wonju, crashing through two roadblocks in a thrust within 33 miles of the 38th Parallel. Another scouting force spearheaded five miles north of Yongwol, key base of the east central front, after the Allied troops fought their way back into it.

A patrol found 220 North Korean dead near Macha, five miles above Yongwol, victims of artillery fire. Farther east a patrol pushed more than 20 miles northward.—United Press.

America To Attend At Colombo

Washington, Jan. 24.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said at a news conference on Wednesday that the United States has accepted an invitation to participate in the meeting of British Commonwealth countries in Ceylon next month which will continue discussions on the "Colombo plan" for the economic and social development of South and South-east Asia.

The plan envisages a vast programme of mutual economic aid amongst the Commonwealth members over a period of five years.

Mr. Acheson said the United States accepted the Ceylon Government's invitation to par-

ROUND-UP OF REDS IN PARIS

Paris, Jan. 24.

Paris police estimated tonight that 1,300 persons had been arrested in anticipation of Communist demonstrations against General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army.

Several thousand steel-helmeted police and security guards with tear-gas equipment and rifles "occupied" the Champs Elysees area two hours before the planned demonstration outside the Hotel Astoria, the temporary headquarters of the General.

A senior police official said that most of the arrested persons were people refusing to move on. The police plan to beat the demonstration was extended to the suburbs where buses, bringing Communist demonstrators to the Champs Elysees, were diverted.

Thirty young men, singing the Marseillaise and shouting "Eisenhower go Home" were bundled into a prison van when they tried to force one of six police "lines" formed along the Champs Elysees.

General Eisenhower was in his apartment in the strongly-guarded Hotel Raphael, near the Arc de Triomphe. He went there after a visit to the French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, and meetings with British, French, and Canadian officers attached to his Headquarters.

The Communist evening newspaper, Ce Soir, appeared tonight three hours late with large front-page banner headlines which, from their wide spacing, looked as if they had replaced earlier headlines and letter-press.—Reuter.

UNDER CONTROL

Paris, Jan. 24.

Nearly 10,000 policemen wearing riot helmets, mobile guards in full battle kit carrying rifles and tear gas bombs and plainclothes policemen today effectively sealed off the area around General Dwight Eisenhower's Headquarters in Astoria Hotel on busy Champs Elysees.

The police technique was to arrest anyone who looked like a demonstrator before any small group could get together.

Ninety minutes after the demonstration was supposed to start, no demonstrator had come within 500 yards of the Astoria. The police arrested people so fast that they ran out of trucks to haul them away to police stations.

One hour after the scheduled start of the demonstration, the prefect of police in Paris, Roger Leonard, smiled and announced "Everything is under control." He patrolled the area personally.

Jean Maurice, director of the Municipal police who was also on the scene, said, "This is the biggest Communist failure I have ever seen."

Gen. Eisenhower himself was undisturbed at his temporary residence in Hotel Raphael just around the corner from his headquarters.—United Press.

Dulles On Jap Treaty Outlook

Honolulu, Jan. 24.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department on his way to Japan, said today he shared General MacArthur's hope that a Japanese peace treaty can be signed this year.

Mr. Dulles refused to comment when asked if he might take up matters other than the peace treaty while in Japan. His plane took off from here this morning for Tokyo. He expects to return in about two weeks.—United Press.

He will participate in the meeting, which begins on Feb. 5, because of the "opportunity it affords for further co-operation with countries of South and South-east Asia in their efforts toward economic and social development."—United Press.

UPSURGE IN AMERICAN OPINION

Pressure For "No Quarter" Attitude Towards Communism

Anti-Peking Sentiment Growing Rapidly

Washington, Jan. 24.

The Senate's unanimous vote on Tuesday demanding United Nations condemnation of Communist China as an aggressor and a ban against her admission to the United Nations, dramatically highlighted the public and Congressional pressure which has now made it virtually impossible for the President or the State Department to further consider a compromise with Peking.

That is the opinion of foreign diplomatic authorities here who have been closely watching in recent weeks the almost incredibly rapid growth of this sentiment.

The House of Representatives last week passed a similar resolution with only two or three dissenting voices heard.

Foreign diplomatic sources point out that this upsurge in American opinion will, barring some startling change in the trend of events, have repercussions exceeding far beyond any such relatively minor questions as a "reversal" of American policy toward Formosa.

They expect that the increased public and Congressional pressure for a "no quarter" attitude toward Communism in the Far East may result in the following developments in the near future:—

(1) The starting of United States pressure on European and other countries receiving American aid, to join in strict diplomatic and economic sanctions against Communist China.

(2) Active American promotion of an anti-Communist Pacific pact to be supported by a co-ordinated programme of United States military aid. The Administration, hitherto lukewarm to suggestions for such an alliance, has been showing increasing interest in the subject lately. The heightened Congressional desire for a Pacific pact was evidenced on Tuesday by the introduction in the House of Representatives of two resolutions—one calling for an anti-Red Pacific alliance and the other asking for an organisation for Far Eastern economic co-operation.

FORMOSA POLICY

(3) An immediate increase in the amount of war material being sent to Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia to enable these countries to combat their domestic Communist menaces.

(4) Abandonment of the Administration's present policy of merely "neutralising" Formosa and acceptance of the theory held by General Douglas MacArthur that the United States must make every effort to help Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalists to hold that beleaguered island.

(5) A widening of the split between the United States and India, whose mediation efforts in Peking are regarded by most Congressmen now as sheer "appeasement." This might have the effect of killing any hopes the State Department may have of securing up to \$200,000,000 from Congress to enable India to obtain grain to avert famine.

Foreign diplomats here and

State Department officials realise that it is difficult for Asian, Arab and most European countries to understand completely the intransigent attitude of the American public and Congress against further temporising with Peking. But being here in the midst of the domestic scene, they themselves readily see what has caused it.

They recognise that the following factors resulted in an emotional surge in the United States which has not been experienced elsewhere:—

WRATH AROUSED

(1) The growing American casualty lists from Korea created much more intense anti-Peking feeling here than in countries which have relatively few or no troops on the Asian peninsula. The fact that these casualties were inflicted by Chinese Communists is reflected in stiff determination to avoid anything which might be interpreted as "appeasement." Even if the State Department believes that further bargaining with the Chinese Communists might eventually result in saving of American lives, it cannot stand before the aroused wrath of the public and Congress on this subject. To agree to any concession to Peking now would create an irreparable rift between Congress and the Administration and damage the latter's chances of getting any of its foreign projects approved.

(2) The American public understands, rightly or wrongly, that its military forces are fighting in Korea at the direction of the United Nations. The average person, unskilled in the niceties of diplomacy, cannot understand the prolonged negotiations by the United Nations with a government which is killing United Nations soldiers and shows what appears to the American mind no intention to stop it.

The attitude of the American public, irrespective of the merits or demerits of such position, is that it is time the United States demanded that its friends and enemies stand up and be counted.

In the view of experienced diplomats and other observers there is no possibility of the Administration resisting this intense pressure, even if it wanted to do so.—United Press.

Arab League Not To Vote For US Motion

Cairo, Jan. 24.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah el Din Bey, announced today that the Arab League States, in agreement with the Asian nations, had decided to abstain on the United States' resolution branding Communist China an aggressor.

Informed sources had said that Iraq and the Yemen urged the League not to align itself openly with either East or West but to confine itself strictly to the United Nations Charter.—United Press.

A Little More Than Wife Trouble?

Lake Success Jan. 24.

A man who identified himself as an unemployed New Yorker with arthritis and "wife trouble," went berserk today in the United Nations main Political Committee room a few hours before the Committee resumed its debate there on the Far Eastern crisis.

Screaming "Freedom, freedom! I don't want to die!" the man knocked the name plates of 56 countries off the oval table and smashed two chairs.

United Nations guards finally subdued him and turned him over to the Lake Success police. A doctor administered two hypodermic shots to quiet him, but when that failed he was carried off manacled and screaming to Queen's General Hospital for observation.

The man identified himself as Joseph Gambla, 46, of New York City. He said he had been unemployed for nine years and was "under complete domination" of his wife.

Police guards who struggled half an hour to subdue him doubted his claim that he was a victim of severe arthritis.

The man used the woodblock name-plate of Sweden to knock down the signs of all other nations except Luxembourg, Mexico and Lebanon, which were grouped in a corner of the room.—United Press.



DISPLAY OF RICHES—This young lady, in Limburg, Germany, doesn't mind the fact that she can't spend any of this currency wallpaper. It's all part of a collection of valuable bank notes and coins, some from ancient Egypt and Asia, now on display at the first German post-war currency exhibition in Limburg. But it's a lot of money in any language.

Eruption Horrors In New Guinea: Expert's Warning

Port Moresby, Jan. 24.

Rescue parties reported today that the "atom bomb" eruption of Mount Lamington, which killed 3,000 to 4,000 natives, littered the area with bodies stiffened in grotesque attitudes of attempted escape. The body of one white man was found sitting in a jeep with one hand on the ignition key.

Entire villages were buried when the volcano blew off its north face. Through an eerie world of trees shrivelled by blasts of intense heat the surviving natives walked about dazed, "like zombies. Sulphurous fumes and the stench of death filled the air.

The Government volcanologist, Mr G. Taylor, warned that Mount Lamington might erupt again in a few days, possibly Sunday. He said the new blast may be twice as severe.

The devastating series of eruptions began last Thursday. Thirty-five white people were

among the dead.

Mr Claude Champion, Assistant Australian Government Secretary for New Guinea, found some of their bodies near the village of Higaturu. A Dr Martin and his wife and children were among those he identified.

Mr Champion said: "They were found near a jeep, apparently trying to escape. The jeep suspended from a tree stump 10 feet above the ground."

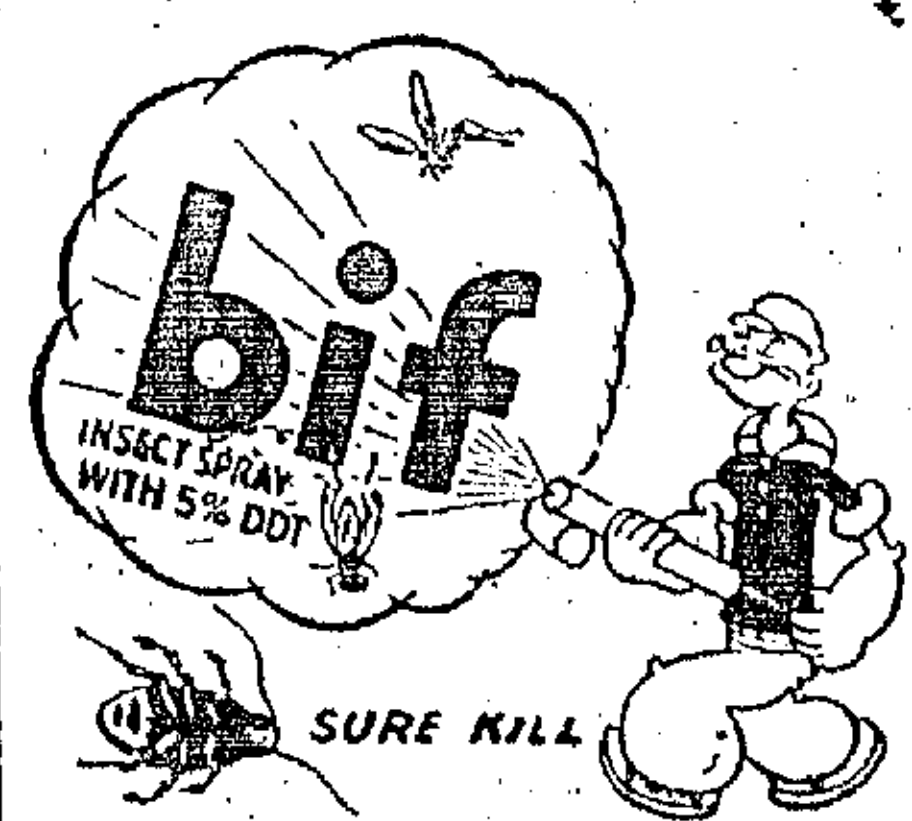
Nearby was the body of an unidentified European woman. Her wedding and engagement rings had been torn off her fingers.—United Press.

NANCY

Hot Dogs



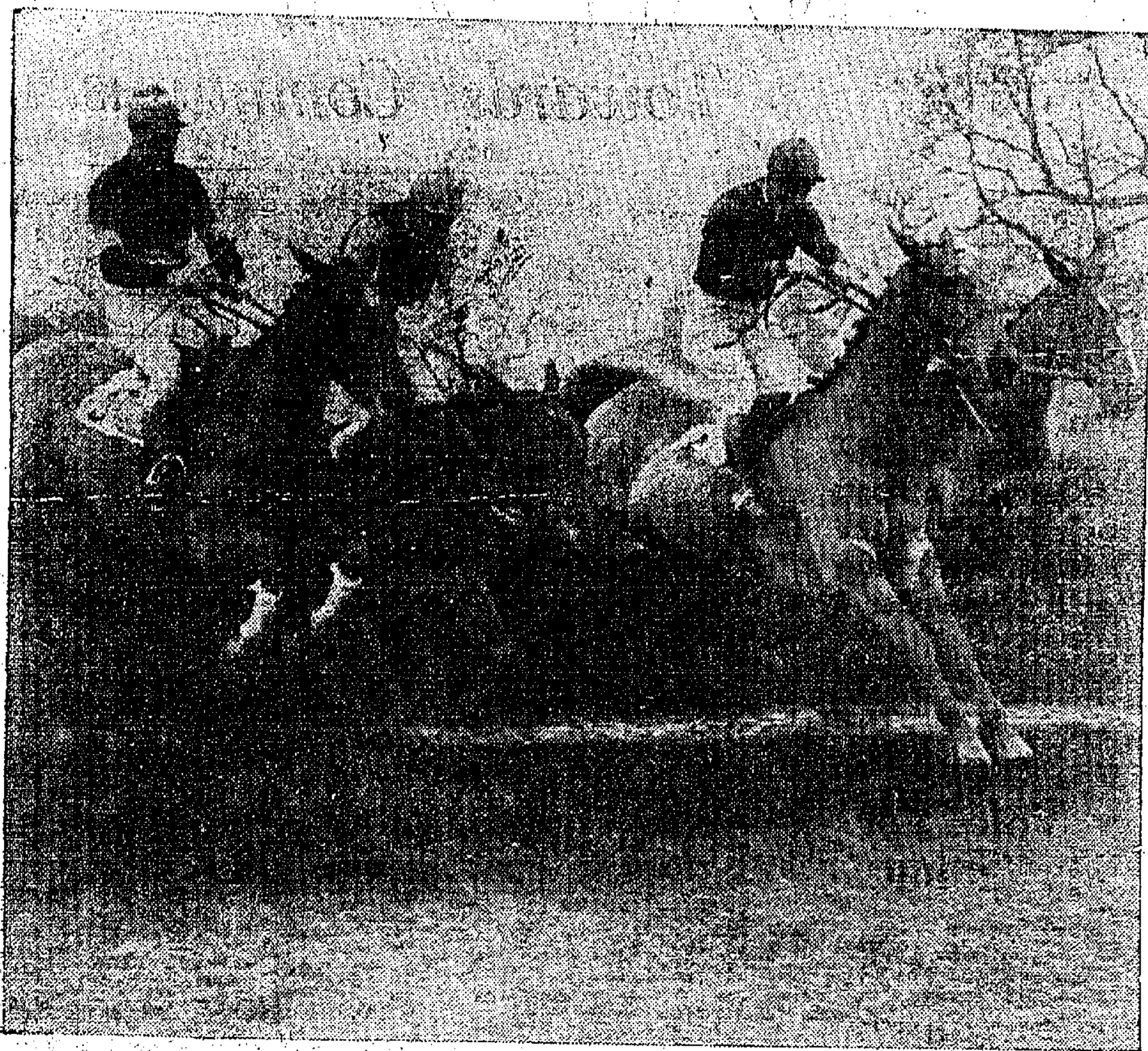
When there's bif I needn't use my fist!



SURE KILL
Sole Agents: NAN KANG CO. UNION BUILDING

That's
J. H.
Trading
the Day
Park
one

ONE MOLONEY LESS



The Moloney brothers were racing side by side until Martin, riding Ellesmere, second from left, met with disaster at the Open Ditch and was thrown. Tim, on Land Fort, second from right, upheld the family honour by winning Britain's Sandown Handicap 'Chase.

THE FRENCH ARE SEEKING A HAT TRICK AGAINST THE IRISH AT DUBLIN

By PETER LOVEGROVE

The unpredictable Frenchmen, fortified by their narrow victory over Scotland in Paris, will now tackle Ireland at Dublin on January 27 with greater confidence. They will be further encouraged by the thought that they have been successful there on both their visits since the war, and that the Irishmen are notoriously slow starters.

Yet I cannot see the visitors doing the hat-trick. The French have never won the championship, largely because of their volatile temperament, and recent performances do not point to any new-found consistency. They have a magnificent pack—rapidly reaching the veteran stage—and a fine goal-kicker in J. Prat, who scored eight of the side's 14 points against the Scots.

But their back division never seems to combine harmoniously, and they lack outstanding individualists to overcome that handicap. The three were mediocre in their first outing of the season, and the selectors have now taken the drastic step of retaining only one of that line for the Dublin encounter.

Ireland, too, in recent years, have not been strikingly served by their three-quarters, but had tremendous assets in other departments, and are relying on the men who have done so much for them in the past three years. All nine of the players who toured New Zealand and Australia in the summer with the British Isles side are in the XV, which is as follows:—

G. W. Norton (Bective Rangers); M. F. Lane (University College, Cork); R. R. Chambers (Instonians); N. J. Henderson (Queen's University) and C. S. Griffin (London Irish); J. W. Kyle (Queen's University) and H. McCracken (North of Ireland); T. Clifford (Young Munster); K. Mullen (Old Belvedere), captain; J. H. Smyth (Queen's University); J. E. Nelson (Malone); D. McKibbin (Instonians); J. W. McKay (Queen's University); D. J. O'Brien (Cardiff and London Irish) and J. S. McCarthy (Dolphin).

FOUR NEW CAPS

There are four new caps. Two were inevitable, as right centre G. C. Phillips (Royal Hampshire and Army) was in the last fortnight, and little scrum-half, Rosslyn Park, his jaw in a Box-stitch at the Old Deer-gees, who is only 22, the unluckiest players

in the game; he had already broken his jaw while playing for the Royal Navy against the Royal Air Force in February 1949 and then fractured his collar-bone in a club match in March, 1950.

The newcomers are centre Chambers and the London Irish winger, Griffin, who was in last year's Trial and has been in the running for some time; scrum-half McCracken; and front-row forward J. H. Smyth, who has been the revelation of Irish rugby this season, and is perhaps the best front-row man playing to-day.

The new three-quarter line does not appear to have very much thrust and scoring-power, and was mediocre in the Trials. But the "old guard" is still there. G. Norton, the greatest post-war place-kicker and most imperturbable of full-backs, though I gather he is slower than he was before he broke his arm in New Zealand.

J. W. Kyle—that magnificent opportunist outside-half, so shrewd in choosing precisely the right moment to go "all out" for the line, so dangerous in the breakaway, so clever in disguising his change of pace, and a superb kick at all times.

Karl Mullen, the British Isles skipper and hooker, now making his eighteenth consecutive appearance for his country.

And the rest of that formidable pack: the sturdy Tom Clifford, line-out specialist J. E. Nelson, and that redoubtable back-row trio of little McCarthy, O'Brien and McKay who always give the impression of being willing and able to settle the issue by themselves. 112 caps have already been earned by this side, and Kyle, Mullen and McKay account for fifty of these.

Ireland's strength, once again therefore, rests on this experienced scrum and the genius of Kyle. The latter's opposite number is to be the Basque, Carabignac, who did nothing against Scotland to suggest that he will be able to subdue the quickest and most dangerous player of the present day.

If the home pack quickly shakes off the sluggishness with which it usually opens the International season, it should be able to get on top of the heavy French eight, and pave the way for their 15th victory in the 23 matches between the two countries.

Irish Cup Replays

London, Jan. 24. The following were the results of Irish Cup first round replays today:

Ards	3	Glenavon	1
Liffield	3	Ballyclare	3

—Reuter.

John Macadam's Column

LET'S GIVE POINTS FOR CORNERS

When we were kids playing football in the streets defiantly under the eyes of the cops, it was an axiom that three corner-kicks represented one goal. It seemed fair enough.

When we grew up far enough to travel to the Rangers and the Celtic sports to watch such as Eric Liddell, the preacher-sprinter, we found much the same principle in existence.

Home Soccer Transfers

London, Jan. 24.

Southampton have signed John Christie, Ayr United's 21-year-old goalkeeper, who is due to finish his Army service this summer.

Christie has been described as one of Scotland's best prospects. He made 31 first team appearances for Ayr United last season and is at present stationed at Farnborough, in the Royal Army Service Corps.

Until the end of his Army service, he will play football when his military duties permit.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 24.

Chelsea have signed on professional forms Ernest Randall, 24-year-old centre-forward from Bognor. Randall helped Bognor to win the Sussex County League last season.

He was formerly in the police.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 24.

Grimsby's centre-forward and leading scorer, in the Football League last season, Tommy Briggs, has signed for Coventry City at a fee of about £20,000.—Reuter.

BBBC Refuse Offer To Televis Fight

London, Jan. 24.

The Boxing Board of Control have turned down an application by the boxing promoter, Mr Reg King, to televise the British Feather-weight Championship fight between Ronnie Clayton, of Blackpool, the holder, and Al Phillips, of Aldgate, at Nottingham on January 29.

Mr King said that no reason had been given by the Boxing Board for their refusal but he understood that it was felt that promoters who had fight on the same night would suffer by reduced attendances.—Reuter.

Bert Couzens Offers Festival Walk

London, Jan. 24.

Bert Couzens, the London professional long distance walker, who is 50, is willing to tackle the 1,500-miles walk in 1,500 hours as a Festival of Britain exhibition providing he can get a sponsor who will assure his not losing money from loss of work.

Couzens' great walking feats include a 3,000-miles walk in 48 days in 1946 and a walk round Britain in 51 days in 1947.—Reuter.

King And Queen To Attend Cup Finals

London, Jan. 24.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will attend both this season's classic football fixtures—the Calcutta Cup Rugby Union match between England and Scotland at Twickenham on March 17 and the Football Association Cup final at Wembley on April 28.—Reuter.

They always interlarded these Saturday afternoon sports meetings with five-a-side football and, such was the pressure on time with a dozen or so top-ranking clubs eliminating each other in between heats of the 220 and the 100 yards, they had no time for replays after drawn games.

CAUSED ROW

They got round that difficulty by counting corners, and the result of the final (first prize: a houseful of furniture per skull) could read: Rangers, one goal, five corners; Celtic, one goal, four corners.

The principle of superiority becoming established by overweight of corner-kicks in a needle-and-must-be-finished-quick game became firmly rooted in the Scottish code.

So much so that there was nearly a rift between the Scottish Football League and the Scottish Football Association in the interwar years when the League (wisely) wanted to reintroduce the policy in their own League cup that nowadays precedes the Association and official League season.

INTENSIFIED

The feeling in week-end conversations was that the policy could be introduced in Football League Soccer, and the feeling for it was intensified by the plethora of corners in Chelsea's favour against Newcastle recently.

Now, we cannot pretend to have counted every corner in a palpitating game, but there was one spell with the score 1-1 when Chelsea forced six corners in something like four minutes.

That indicates that the preponderance of attack at that time lay with Chelsea, and there were two schools of thought afterwards as to what should have happened if this had been a vital promotion or relegation game—as, in fact it almost was.

Our own feeling is that a careful scrutiny should be taken of these corners and that a percentage of points should be awarded on account of them, showing, as they do, that one side has the edge in attack.

COUNT THEM

Billy Birrell, of Chelsea, took the view that according to the rules, goals alone count, but it does occur to us that there is more to it than that. If goals count, then the team trying to make the goals should count more than the team that simply tries to negate these attempts.

If teams can go up or down according to goal averages, then they can go up or down according to the number of corners they force against beleaguered defences.

Allow ten per cent of a goal for every corner and see how it would work out. It would have paid Chelsea rich dividends against Newcastle—and Chelsea can use every ten per cent they can get.

—(London Express Service).

Rugger Results

London, Jan. 24.

The following were the results of rugger matches played today:

RUGBY UNION

United Hospitals 10, Oxford University 11 (played at Richmond).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Wigan 22, Belle Vue Rangers 4.—Reuter.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Big Trade Boom Hits Midlands

London, Jan. 24.

Thousands of prosperity seekers from all parts of the country are daily flocking to join the thousands more who have stormed the Midlands intent on sharing the biggest trade boom known there since the Victorian industrial revival period.

High wages and a surfeit of jobs have turned it into Britain's trade boom centre and increased the population in the area by more than five per cent above the average increase for the rest of the country.

This prosperity spotlight on the area is directed by a nationwide marketing survey of living and retail outlets published in a 600-page booklet by Business Publications, Ltd., of London. The survey reveals that the whole trade and industrial pattern of Britain has changed since the end of the war. Boom towns

of the war year, notably seaports, are shrinking to feed workers to the post-war prosperity areas of the Midlands and the West Country.

Outstanding boom towns of the Midlands, says the survey, are Sutton Coldfield and Solihull in the Birmingham districts, which enjoy exceptional high income levels and have shown large increase in population. Sutton Coldfield has added 30 per cent to its population in the last few years and Solihull 38 per cent. Both are included in the "above-the-average" incomes schedules.

Surprisingly, two Midland towns, Brierley Hill and Smethwick, on the borders of prosperous Birmingham, are rated in the "below average" wages category.

These statistics reveal the enterprise of British manufacturers. They indicate that the established industries are adapting themselves to new needs and that newer ones are showing healthy development, particularly chemicals, plastics, radar and radio communication groups.

The catering industry continues to expand faster than any other in the country. In the Midlands it is enjoying an unprecedented boom, mushroom milk bars and cafes having sprung up to serve the increased hordes of "bed and breakfast" workers.

RUBBER IN LONDON

London, Jan. 24.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:

No 1 rubber (in cents per lb.)	61-1/2-62-1/2
February	60-1/4-3/4
March	57-1/2-58
April/June	52-1/2-53
July/September	48-1/4-49
October/December	48-1/4-49

—United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North.

North-South game.

N.	E.
♠ 7 5	♠ K 9 6 4
♥ Q 9 3 2	♥ 5
♦ K Q 6 5	♦ 9 4 3
♣ A J 10	♣ 8 6 3 2

North's timidity was responsible for missing an easy slam in the women's tournament at Brighton. She opened with a prepared Club and rebid Two No-Trumps over South's forcing take-out of Two Spades. South now bid Three Hearts, but North was worried about her light opening and bid a discouraging Three No-Trumps which South passed.

Six Hearts was duly reached at the other table, and West led ♠ J to South's ♠ A. Trumps were drawn, ending in Dummy, and the finesse of ♠ 10 lost to West, who returned ♠ K. South was in trouble when she played ♠ A and ruffed ♠ 3 with Dummy's last Heart, but she came back to her hand by ruffing ♠ 10 and played off her last trump. West being unable to keep ♠ Q and a guard in Diamonds.

London Express Service.

Grains In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 24.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:

Wheat—price per bushel.	
Spot	2.42-1/2
December	2.44-1/4
March	2.44-1/2-3/4
May	2.39-1/2-1/4
July	2.39-3/4
Corn	
Spot	1.75-1/2
December	1.76-3/4-7/8
March	1.78-1/4-1/2
May	1.78-1/4
July	1.77-3/4
Rye	
December	1.75-5/8-1/2
May	1.77-1/2
Oats	
December	96-1/2
March	95-1/2-5/8

NEW YORK FLOUR—per sack, \$13.10.—United Press.



"So he's a dope and you don't like his personality—can't you overlook the little faults and concentrate on his virtues?"

COLLIE KNOX BEGS TO DIFFER

But he applauds the Beveridge jolt for the BBC Governors

WAKE the BBC up in the middle of the night and ask it "What, above all else, do you most detest and fear?"—and the answer would come: "Government inquiries."

All corporations loathe them. They cause a lot of extra toil, skeletons have, with great difficulty, to be kept propped up in their cupboards, and a great deal goes on of "You wouldn't tell on the old firm, would you, old boy?"

Alarm and despondency rule the scene... alarm amid the High Ups lest the safe old order shall give place to new, and despondency among the rank and file who dare not "tell on the old firm," lest their services are suddenly considered redundant.

Five years on

ONLY by the skin of its white teeth did the BBC escape an Inquiry at the end of 1946. The Nabobs pleaded it was unnecessary. The Government agreed. Hats were thrown in the air, and with a cry of "We're in balk for another five years—though we wish it were ten—and everything can go on the same."

But nearer and nearer came the dawn... of a new Charter. The BBC wondered if the Government would again let it through without an Inquiry. But nothing doing this time.

Lord Beveridge was made Chairman of a Committee of 11 members to consider how sound and vision should be conducted after the expiry of the Charter at the end of this year.

Ever since June 1949, when the Committee began work, the BBC hierarchy have been on pins and needles. That is a long time to be on pins and needles. They feared three terrible things... the end of their Monopoly, the intrusion of commercial radio and vision, and the total separation of television, not only financially, from the Big House.

They need not have taken all those sleeping pills. They are as safe as ever. I have read, albeit with a mounting temperature, practically all the 910 pages of the Beveridge Report, published, as you know, the other day. I am prostrated with amazement at the industry of the Chairman and Committee, appreciative of their soundness and fairness, and in the obviously frantic effort they have made to see the wood for the trees through nearly 2,000,000 words.

THEY have been so resolute in trying to perceive, come what might, each side of

exclusively to the BBC, forsaking all else, I'd love to learn.

Meet too seldom

I HAVE long said the Governors are practically useless. They meet but seldom. They know little about the studio end of radio. They always have to be shown round—and given tea—you know the type of thing. Everyone likes them enormously, of course... They are dears. Never have they been chosen, not one of them, from the ranks of the professional world that is "Show Business."

I applaud the demand that producers should be properly paid and treated as sensitive artists, though I do know one or two producers who, in my view, should not be paid at all. I commend the Beveridgeans for gleaming that in a Monopoly, which they refuse to kill, there are prevalent dangers of remoteness, self-satisfaction, secretiveness, favouritism, and injustice in treatment of staff and performers.

"Each of them," they truly write, "is an evil in a Monopoly more serious than it would be in a concern with rivals." Mercifully, at last, it is recognised... "There is the danger finally that when a sense of mission, such as animates the BBC, is combined with security of office, it may grow into a sense of Divine Right... The dangers of Monopoly are not imaginary." A "sense of mission" is always a great bore.

Advisory Bodies

I AM not mad about the idea of setting up, under the Governors, a Public Representation Service, to report on outside criticisms, to conduct a critical review on home and overseas programmes, to set up Advisory Bodies, and to take over Audience Research.

Do read an extract from Lord Reith's written evidence to the Committee: "Listener research on the scale and system now in operation is a waste of time. Its results are unreliable and misleading. It is subversive, and a menace as here practised." I have always had this opinion...

But preserve us from any more Advisory Bodies. There are carloads already. They look wonderful on an agenda, all those titles and decorations, but the result is ashes. But if, as is suggested, the P.R.S. will help the Governors to deal with charges of injustice or favouritism, and of partiality in talks and discussions, I am all for it.

In short or, rather, in long, the Beveridge Report has not made the reverberating bang I knew it wouldn't.

But complacency has been dealt a jolt—and one or two suitcases are, I hope, being packed.

Anyway, I couldn't be more pleased that the Governors... dears, that they are... have had a rocket. I am now giving up all reading for a year.

COTTON TRADERS NERVOUS

New York, Jan. 24.

Cotton futures see-sawed nervously today while traders were anxious to know about the Government price freeze order which may come by Thursday night. The uncertainties generated by Red China's latest communication also acted to keep traders anxious.

After a mild start, prices moved up to maximum gains of 5 to 22 points, carrying nearby March to a new peak of 44.95 cents a pound. It turned easier to close 45 lower to 2 points higher.

The price Administrator, Mr. Disalle, told the United Press that no decision had been reached whether raw cotton would be covered by the general price freeze, although he admitted that the price of cotton was above parity and it could be legally controlled. However, it is always possible, that we might pick it up somewhere along the line," he said.

Some observers took this to mean that raw cotton might be exempted with controls applied indirectly by controlling manufactured cotton items.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	45.70 nominal
March (1951)	44.60
May	44.05-44.08
July	43.72
October	41.41
December	41.20-41.21
March (1952)	41.10
May	41.00
July	40.70 nominal

—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

	Closing rate
Spot	44.60 nominal
January 24	44.60
March (1951)	44.47
May	44.00-44.04
July	43.50
October	41.47-41.48
December	41.03
March (1952)	40.02
May	40.72
July	40.42 bid

—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 24.

The tin market opened easier at the tone was steady. Turnover was 30 tons of spot and 6 tons of three-months. Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers	1,235
Spot tin, sellers	1,240
Business done at	1,235-1,240
Three-months tin, buyers	1,215
Three-months tin, sellers	1,220
Business done at	1,220-1,225
Settlement	1,235

—United Press.

U.S. ATTACKS PEKING OFFER

Strong Objections To Main Points Of "Clarification"

Committee Adjourns Without Taking Vote

Lake Success, Jan. 24.

The United States today blasted Peking's counter-offer to the United Nations' cease-fire plan while the Asian-Arab bloc formally proposed a seven-nation parley to arrange an immediate Korean cease-fire.

Mr Warren Austin of the United States went through Monday's "clarification" from Peking point by point and found the following objections:

1. "Nowhere does it recognise the United Nations or the resolutions of this Assembly."

2. Peking offered a cease-fire for a limited time, whereas the United Nations' five-point offer contemplated immediate arrangement of a cease-fire, to continue in effect until superseded by further steps approved by the United Nations. Mr Austin asked if the Peking condition meant "that negotiations might be interrupted at any moment by a new attack from the Chinese Communists because the talks were not going in exactly the way they wish."

3. Peking only offers to "advise" the Chinese volunteers to leave Korea instead of agreeing flatly to the principle that all non-Korean troops must be withdrawn at the appropriate stages. "In other words, the UN forces are to be treated as having less right in Korea than the forces of the aggressor, and only after the withdrawal of UN forces has begun."

ISSUES PREJUDGED

4. The cease-fire, instead of being arranged in advance as sought by the United Nations, "is to be negotiated by a group while hostilities are still in progress" and later talks on outstanding Asiatic issues would be conducted only "in terms which prejudice the outcome according to Peking desires".

5. Peking demands that its legitimate right to membership be "ensured".

6. The Chinese Communist set of terms prejudices especially the issue of Formosa. Mr Austin said different countries could have different views on Formosa. "But they cannot possibly disagree with my government's view that these problems must be solved in the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and procedures provided for therein and not by blackmail."

AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT

Mr Kenneth Shann of Australia added his country to the list of nations that will vote for the American resolution. The Committee adjourned at 2316 GMT, shortly after the Asian-Arab group formally introduced its proposal that countries attending the "preliminary" and subsequent meetings be the United States, Communist China, Australia, Britain, France, India and Egypt.

Members of the 12-nation Arab-Asian bloc said their group had decided today to introduce a resolution calling for an "exploratory" conference on the Korean war and Far Eastern problems.

Encouraged by word from Peking that the Chinese Communists were willing to participate "immediately" in a "Big power conference on ending the Korean war", the 12-nation group agreed to introduce their resolution at the meeting of the main Political Committee today. The chief Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, listed eighth speaker in today's debate, said the resolution "definitely" would be introduced.

NOT ENOUGH

Mr Antonio Quevedo of Ecuador opened today's debate with the assertion that the American resolution was a moderate one and the so-called clarifications of the Chinese attitude were not

"sufficient basis to lay aside the draft resolution of the United States."

Rejecting Peking's latest cease-fire terms as a "gusty" answer to the United Nations offer, Mr Austin told the Political Committee that Peking's message, sent via the Indian delegation last Monday, was aimed "to divide UN members and bedevil issues."

Charging that the Peking regime had clearly identified itself as an aggressor in Korea, Mr Austin declared: "It is a matter of common sense, as well as of principle, that no government can gain entry to the United Nations by force of bayonets or bullets. You can't shoot your way into the United Nations."

VOTE PUT OFF

Before Mr Austin spoke, an American spokesman disclosed that the United States would not press for a vote today on its resolution demanding that the United Nations find the Peking government "engaged in aggression" in Korea.

Despite his condemnation of Peking's actions, Mr Austin said the United States was "ready at all times to take part in an appropriate process of peaceful settlement for these and other questions. If the discussions are genuine the United States will enter them in good faith."

"We will not commit ourselves in advance, nor will we insist in advance, as the Chinese Communists do, that the discussions must lead to a predetermined result in our favour," United Press.

Egypt Urges America To Caution

Washington, Jan. 24.

The Egyptian Ambassador, Kamil Bey Abdul Rahim, said today that the United States should proceed "cautiously" in dealing with Communist China.

"Every possibility for peace should be explored before we talk of sanctions and other things," he said after he had conferred with the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr George McGhee.

He said he had merely wanted to offer Egypt's good services to Mr McGhee during his forthcoming trip to the Near East. Mr McGhee will leave shortly for Istanbul for a meeting with State Department officials stationed in the Middle East.

Commenting on the world situation, the Ambassador told the United Press: "We must not for any reason do anything which would precipitate war."

He indicated that he was inclined to think along the same lines as the British on the ceasefire debate in the United Nations.—United Press.

No Change In U.S. Attitude

Washington, Jan. 24.

Mr Dean Acheson, the US Secretary of State, declared here today that he had high hopes that the United Nations would go forward with the United States proposal to brand Communist China as an aggressor because of its intervention in the Korean war.

Mr Acheson, speaking at a press conference, seemed undisturbed at the widespread reports of a split over Far Eastern policy between the United States and the other North Atlantic Pact nations, particularly Britain.

Asked what he meant by taking action, Mr Acheson said he referred to the procedural action of the United Nations in passing the resolution.

Mr Acheson was then asked to comment upon the unanimous action taken by the United States Senate yesterday calling upon the United Nations to reject Communist China's demand for United Nations membership and to denounce that regime as the aggressor in Korea.

Mr Acheson said that these resolutions showed that the Senate was in agreement with the policy of the United States Government and later, under questioning, he endorsed both resolutions.

Mr Acheson said that he did not know in advance about the speech by Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons calling for patience by the United Nations regarding action on the question of Chinese Communist aggression.—Reuter.

French Patrol Successes

Saigon, Jan. 24.

French troops won several local battles yesterday in a widespread series of reconnaissance patrols and ambushes.

Announcing this tonight, a French High Command communiqué said that they killed 24 Vietminh soldiers and took 117 prisoners when they captured 30 junks on the Annam coast.—Reuter.

Truman's Message To India

Washington, Jan. 24.

President Truman today sent a message offering the "heartiest congratulations and best wishes" to India on the first anniversary of the Republic.—United Press.



INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE—Screen actress Adele Jergens firmly believes in gilding the lily. While making a new film, Adele takes good care of her box-office figure by doing some strenuous exercising.

Seven-Power Talks Urged "As Soon As Possible"

Lake Success, Jan. 24.

The text of the Arab-Asian bloc's resolution circulated for introduction in the main Political Committee, is as follows:

"The General Assembly, viewing with grave concern the situation in the Far East, considering that continuation of this situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of world peace and security, noting the reply of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to the resolution of the first Committee dated January 13, 1951, desiring to continue its efforts to secure cessation of hostilities in Korea and peaceful settlement of the Korean and other Far Eastern problems:

Recommends that representatives of the governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the USSR, Egypt, India and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China meet as soon as possible for the purpose of obtaining all necessary elucidations and amplifications of the above-mentioned reply and of making any incidental or consequential arrangements towards peaceful settlement of the Korean and Far Eastern problems.

"The first meeting of the above representatives will be held on a date and at a place to be fixed by the President of the General Assembly. The date and place of each subsequent meeting will be fixed by the representatives themselves. They will hold their meeting in private and will frame their own rules of procedure. They will advise the General Assembly of the result of their consultations as early as possible."—United Press.

Jewish Claims In Germany

Bonn, Jan. 24.

The Social Democrats in the Bonn Parliament have tabled a motion to allow the State of Israel to represent the financial interests of the Jews killed in German concentration camps.

The motion asked the Government to introduce a restitution law so that assistance could be granted from the property left behind by Jews murdered in Germany to Jews now in Israel and other places.—Reuter.

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